Campbell Interurban Press

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A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE

Local and Personal

All Groceries at cost at Putnam's.

Miss Emma Schnackenberg has returned to her work in San Jose.

J. W. Brown went in to the Columbia hospital Wednesday where he will be treated by Dr. Miller.

Mrs. L. P. Alexander of Redwood City was here Saturday for a day visiting her niece, Mrs. J. D. Blaine.

W. C. Cutting returned Wednesday evening from Ceres, where he had been for several days looking after his real estate interests.

"King William" O'Neil will enter the state university at Berkeley this week to take up architecture. He left for Berkeley yesterday.

Rev. Wilson gave an interesting talk at the M. E. Church Sunday evening on the Turkish-Bulgar war illustrated by slides of various battles.

A. J. Vogt is confined to his house this week with back trouble, caused by the constant standing at his chair. Orie Grizelle is again at his old chair.

Alfred R. Price, son of Druggist Thos. Price, has just passed the State Board examination and is now entitled to practice law in the courts of this state.

Miss Shillingsburg who was unable to teach the first part of the school year on account of illness began her duties with the primary department Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merrill have moved their household goods into a residence on South Central avenue and will soon be settled. Then he'll play tennis.

D. W. Waite is remodelling a large structure on Second Street and will soon have a commodious modern residence to rent. Wm O'Neil is assisting the carpentering.

During the cold spell several small pipes, one 3-inch and three or four 2-inch hydrants burst on the Campbell Water Co's mains giving them considerable trouble.

Since the parcel post went into effect, all merchandise, sent thru the mails, must go that way and the special stamps be used or sent first class and regular stamps used.

A new passenger rate from Campbell to San Francisco has been put into effect where by round-trip tickets can be purchased for $2.20 good to return the same day or the day following.

E. Fritz and crew have completed the work of the cement curb in the Water Co's. well pit which is 100 feet deep. A concrete foundation for the motor has also been put in.

Mrs. Wm. Beattie has so far improved that she expects to return home to-morrow. She has been under the constant care of her son, Dr. J. I. Beattie, at Santa Clara, for some time past.

Wm. Beattie, who has been house doctor in Sacramento since graduation, has received the very flattering offer from Dr. Cox of that city to become his partner in the practice of medicine.

Miss Laura Richards, president of the W. B. M. P. was here Saturday and made arrangements with Miss Nellie Arnott to talk of her work before the Board at San Francisco, sometime during February.

C. J. Ringe is in receipt of a copy of "The Pueblo Chieftain" which contains a fine cut of the Cowhick Investment Co. and its building. Mr. Cowhick formerly lived on the Dunn Ranch on the Santa Clara-Los Gatos road.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Hyde have returned from their visit to Los Angeles. The weather was quite chilly there most of the time but they enjoyed the trip. Mr. Hyde stated that the building activities there were booming.

This is moving day on Rincon Avenue Prof. Cramer is installing the last of his worldly belongin's which had arrived by freight, J. H. Coombs is being domiciled in the new Miracle bungalow on the south side of the avenue and C. B. Miracle is moving into his new home on the north side.

The Country Woman's Club held its annual meeting and election of officers at the Library building Monday. The directors for the ensuing year are: Mrs. E. R. Smith, Mrs. L. F. Smith, Mrs. G. E. Anthony, Mrs. N. Sykes and Miss Mary Lewis. The directors elected Mrs. E. R. Smith, president; Mrs L. F. Shaw, vice-president; Mrs. N. Sykes, secretary; Miss Lewis, treasurer. The membership of the Club has greatly increased during the past year and the reports given show the Club to be in a very prosperous condition. In addition to the yearly expenses the Club has added a goodly sum to the library building fund.

All Groceries at cost at Putnam's.

Phelps--Upcraft

Miss Alice Phelps and Mr. Charles Upcraft were united in marriage at high-noon Tuesday, at the home of the bride's relatives, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Flanders, on Plummer avenue, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Atkinson.

Only a few friends and relatives were present and after congratulations had been extended, enjoyed a sumptuous turkey dinner.

The bride, who was dressed in a becoming tailored suit, is well known in Campbell being a member of the Congregational church and her friends wish her much happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. Upcraft will live at the bride's home on Leigh Ave.

Annual Banquet

The annual banquet and election of officers of the Campbell Improvement Club was held at the local Coffee Club dining room, Friday evening. This was the largest gathering of representative citizens that Campbell has ever had at a like occasion and the room was taxed to the limit of its capacity. Covers were laid for one hundred.

During the evening the guests were treated to a number of pretty pieces by the local orchestra, composed of Messrs. Frank Stepka, Carl and Herbert Scholz and Miss Merna Sawyer. Miss Muriel Palmer, accompanied by Miss Beth Kennedy gave two pretty vocal solos, and the Masonic quartet, Messrs. Cramer, Palmer, Smith and Merrill sang one selection.

Mr. R. K. Thomas acting as toastmaster, spoke on the progress of our town not being "due to any effort on our part but it has grown and developed in spite of us. We are going to get behind the movement from now on and we will soon have a thriving little city. Our population now numbers 1200 and during the year more than 30 homes have been built in our midst and three-fourths of a mile of cement walk has been constructed. The payroll of the business houses of Campbell now amounts $150-000.00 annually and I have observed that better homes are now being erected and the yards are being kept in better condition than formerly."

Mrs. M. J. Wilson spoke on the general care of our streets and yards during the past year saying, "It behooves us to be on the alert and see that everything is done and kept decently and in order, which can be done with little effort by everyone attending to his own door yard." We should be proud of the substantial growth of our village and the upbuilding of its institutions, "which secures for us a life lease for a dry town." "Campbell has a wide reputation for cleanliness, neatness and beauty; its people worthy, enterprising, quiet and orderly. We have every facility for producing the best of citizens in the rising generation, that public spirit and public schools can offer. The rest remains with the mothers in the homes. If the mother be irritable, nervous, overtaxed with insufficient devotion to the proper care of her children, they will be found upon the street, where they become a public nuisance, and a public annoyance with no eye save the public to guard them from danger, and where they oft-times form habits which follow them through life."

Mr. C. H. Whitman made some very pointed remarks as to the future growth and development of Campbell, some of which took immediate effect, and emphasized the fact that here is an "ideal home spot" because of the location and the abundance of "golden sunshine." As the Orchard City we "merit the good things said about us."

Rev. G. E. Atkinson gave a short talk on the good quality of citizenship that prevails in our community, for which all are justly proud and are striving to keep up to the standard attained.

Prof. Snow gave a most interesting talk on the present day high school and its problems. He cited the instances wherein the high school failed in the object sought in that it did not train the agriculturist, forester, blacksmith, carpenter, plumber, seamstress, cook or in fact any tradesman, but simply prepared him to enter a college or university. The new plan is that high schools teach the branches and trades that may apply more immediately to the local needs and demands. Mr. Snow thus suggested that, as soon as would be advisable, the local high school take up this line of work that its pupils may be better fitted for the life work which is about them. A beginning has been made in this great work but it should have been enlarged from time to time to keep up with progress.

Geo. E. Hyde, who but recently returned from Los Angeles, told of the building activities and progress in southern California and cited the great benefit to be gained by better roads and means of traffic in this valley.

Jos. Brooks, secretary of San Jose Chamber of Commerce, gave an emphatic endorsement of the work and plans of the local Club citing the great deal of good done the valley by his Club's work and urged a closer harmony and unity of purpose between the two organizations. He dwelt at length on our soil, location, climate, transportation, and citizens, all of which made this a most desirable place to live. He told of the exceptional crops he had known of here and declared that we have an excellent start and good proposition to boost. Joe is a booster, bless him.

The new officers are: Pres., S. R. Wade; Vice Pres., E. G. Lanz; Secy., Mrs. Lottie Miracle; Treas., J. F. Duncan.

W. C. T. U. Reception

The W. C. T. U. met with Mrs. Fablinger on Friday p. m. at which time arrangements were completed for the usual Reception which this organization gives annually to the teachers of our public schools,—last year being the first in many years when the custom was omitted.

It was decided to also include as guests the music teachers of Campbell. The Reception will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Rodeck, on January 24th, from 3 o'clock until 5 p. m.

Each member of the Union is permitted to bring one guest upon this occasion, which it is expected will be a delightful one.

A.D.S. Embrocation—a snow white Liniment that reaches the spot, 25 cents. ORCHARD CITY DRUG CO.

Marshall Ross is the proud possessor of a new 1913 Overland car. In speaking of his steed, he said, "It is quite a different proposition when it comes to getting in and out of the roads, as compared with the horses I have been handling for years."

YOU ARE PUZZLED

how to supply a variety for the table at a reasonable cost. Let us help you. Have you tried our canned peas? They are so good that we have sold out what was considered a full winter's supply and have had to buy again. We suggest that you include a trial order of these with your next purchase.

Ask for GOLDEN EAGLE FLOUR

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Quick Meal---Monarch
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We can please you with a STOVE or RANGE
We have hundreds of satisfied customers
Our prices run from $1.50 to $85.00

C. H. WHITMAN
CAMPBELL

Phone 11J

Sunnyoaks

Mr. Williams had the misfortune to have his horse run away this week.

Mr. Wattross has been trying out his new pump, using Mr. Heinzen's engine for power.

Mr. A. Ibach of Republic, Wash., made a short visit at the home of I. P. Beal Thursday and Friday.

Miss Lucia Shorrocks returned to her school at Kerman Sunday after a sojourn of two weeks in Sunnyoaks.

The Sunnyoaks neighbors have been very courteous to each other, helping fix up the bursted water pipes.

Several of the Sunnyoaks residents are contemplating an irrigation system, the water to be supplied by Mr. Chas. Briggs' pumping plant.

We cold compound your Prescriptions promptly and satisfactorily.—Registered Pharmacist always in attendance. ORCHARD CITY DRUG CO.—Adv.

Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Beal, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Purmort and Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Oliver attended the funeral of Mrs. Carolyn Carr in San Jose Saturday.

Let us figure on your drug purchases. We can save money for you and assist in building up your town at the same time. ORCHARD CITY DRUG CO.—Adv.

Miss Pernilla, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Nelson was operated upon for appendicitis Tuesday evening at the Women's and Children's hospital. She is getting along very nicely.

SOCIAL MEETING

One of the most delightful events of the season occurred on Tuesday afternoon when twenty-six of Campbell's interested people responded to the cordial invitation of the Hospitality committee of the Home and School Club, to attend a social meeting at the home of Mrs. J. H. Campbell.

During the short business program Prof. Graves made some very interesting remarks in behalf of the school, and Mrs. Page reported the favorable prospect of the gift of a new flag to the school.

Two solos, "Dear Name" from Rigoletto by Verdi and "Ecstacy" by Runnel were very beautifully rendered by Mrs. Pixley, who was accompanied by Miss Bailey of San Jose.

Delicious refreshments consisting of tea, coffee, sandwiches, cake, nuts and candy, were served by the Hospitality Committee and the hostess who so graciously opened her home.

Congregational Church

Morning theme: "The Harness of Life", a short talk to the boys and girls on "When Easiest is not Best". A treat awaits us in the evening when Dr. Harry R. Miles of the big First Church, Berkeley—University Church will speak on "The Cathedrals of Mediaeval Europe, and other Service to the Community". This will be illustrated by a splendid series of stereopticon slides. Dr. Miles has given this address in various churches around the Bay region, and before the Monday Club of San Francisco. Come and bring a friend with you to enjoy this treat with us.

GEO. E. ATKINSON, Pastor.

Prune wood for Sale: $5.50 per cord or $6.50 per cord in 2½ cord lots delivered. Tel. 36F13. F. G. WELLS.

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Christian Science Services
In Odd Fellows' Hall every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Subject for Jan. 12—Sacrament. Sunday School at 12:15. public is cordially invited.

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A-1 Bakery Route at Campbell.
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Campbell Interurban Press

HARRY C. SMITH

Campbell - - - California

WASTING OF ROAD MATERIAL

Estimated That $9 Out of Every $10 Uselessly Squandered Annually in States of Corn Belt.

It would be difficult to give in actual figures the amount of money that is annually wasted in road work in the states of the corn belt. To say $9 out of every $10 is uselessly squandered would be putting it too strongly for some communities, but it would not be wide of the mark in others, says the Iowa Homestead. Strange as it may seem, those very localities having the worst roads are stanchest in their support of the old-fashioned system whereby the highways are in charge of those who know absolutely nothing about the scientific construction of roads.

We are not assuming to give advice on how to build roads, because road making is not our profession, but it is sometimes in order to point out how not to build them. While traveling recently on a highway that has almost a nation-wide reputation for its excellent condition due to dragging, we found at one place twenty or thirty teams applying gravel. Already several miles had been graveled, application being made to a surface that was in many places at least thirty feet wide without the slightest attempt having been made to make a grade. For a distance of many rods in places the center of the highway was considerably lower than at either side and yet these faithful "gravelers" were dumping their loads in the very middle of what might be called the "saucer" grade. No attempt whatever was made to pack down the loose gravel, so that all traffic was being diverted to the sides. Heavy traffic following wet spells had resulted in cutting the entire surface into well-nigh impassable ruts, the situation therefore presenting the pleasing prospect of having the ground freeze up this fall with the surface in frightful condition.

It requires no expert knowledge of road making to conclude at once that labor expended in this way is practically wasted. Instead of first getting rid of the water, which has always been the fundamental principle of road making, and then applying the gravel, those in charge of this road simply because the cash was available for putting so much labor on the surface began at the wrong end and it may safely be predicted that not two years will elapse before this gravel has disappeared into a bottomless bog. Here was an expenditure of $500 a mile that was in our opinion worse than wasted because this loose unpacked gravel by its diversion of traffic to the sides simply means that where formerly some good could be accomplished with a drag, now this benefit cannot be expected because dragging the soil to the center will only the more quickly bury the surface material—the gravel.

While we have given but one instance we believe that similar cases could be found in a great many counties of the corn belt where gravel is available and if this is true it is high time that some system is developed whereby every dollar that is spent on a highway must be for labor that is superintended by someone who is schooled in a practical way on the scientific principles of road making.

BETTER ROADS ARE COMING

Recent Convention Held at Peoria Gave Powerful Impetus to the Movement in Illinois.

The recent good roads convention at Peoria gave a powerful impetus to the good roads movement in Illinois. Prospects are that some sort of road legislation will be passed by the legislature this coming winter.

Opposition to the hard road movement will come mainly from two sources. The first is that class of people who do not trust the state to spend money wisely and economically. They believe that the township or county can use the road money more effectively. The second and largest source of opposition is from the northern part of the state, where the main roads are now pretty thoroughly graveled or macadamized. The people there say with some justice that after having taxed themselves to build their own roads, they should not be compelled to help build roads for the rest of the state.

This should not block the progress of the good roads movement, however. It should be easily possible to devise a law to provide for an equitable distribution of the state road money. In the sections which already have macadamized roads, the money could be spent for concrete pavement on the roads where traffic is heaviest.

As for the first objection, the state, with a force of trained road makers, ought to be able to put in permanent roads much better and at less cost than the township or county. Experience does not show that misuse of funds is any more likely to occur under state than under county administration.

It is important that the good roads question be thoroughly threshed out this fall and winter. We should like to hear from our readers on this subject, and will be glad to give space in the paper to as many letters as possible.—Prairie Farmer.

WILDS OF AFRICA

Series of Thrilling Adventures of American Mining Engineer.

Attacked by the Tsetse Fly, Hordes of Mosquitoes and Cannibals—Ran Into Herd of Hippopotami; Man Killed by Huge Gorilla.

New York.—With a story of a series of thrilling adventures in the wilds of Africa, Robert Overton Taite, a mining engineer, 35 years of age, arrived in New York the other day on the Lapland. He was on his way to his home near Los Angeles, Cal.

"I sailed for South Africa some ten months ago to prospect for gold in hitherto unprospected regions," he told the reporter. "At Cape Town I met up with Gordon Campbell, a hardy Scot of my age. Campbell, I learned, was a great hunter and had penetrated many sections of the dark continent. We agreed to strike out with an expedition to the eastward of Cape Town, planning to cross the continent in our quest of the yellow metal.

"Our troubles began to come thick and fast after we reached Zanzibar in German East Africa. We struck out for Lake Victoria Nyanza, where we camped at a small town called Kagehi, on the southern end of the lake.

"The second night the camp was aroused by a series of nerve-racking screams, to find that giant crocodiles had slipped ashore and seized two of our negroes. One of these we managed to rescue, but he was so terribly mutilated that he died within two hours.

"After prospecting vainly for some time in the Victoria Nyanza country we set out for Stanley Falls, on the Congo. Then came the tsetse fly and hordes of vicious mosquitoes. Beside these troubles we had camped exactly on the equator, and suffered greatly from heat.

"Although we located some placer gold that gave every indication of proving better all the time, we could not stand the hardships and struck out for Stanley Falls. There we built a raft and proceeded down the Congo For three weeks we floated through a wild country, suffering indescribable hardships.

"One day we ran into a fleet of nearly 100 hippopotami. They raged about the raft, bellowing fiercely, although they seemed to be frightened and desired only to get away. In the excitement the raft was overturned and party and baggage hurled in among the rampant beasts. Five natives were drowned by being trampled under the hoofs of the hippos. Campbell, myself and three natives managed to reach shore, but with no weapons except two revolvers, hunting knives and cartridge belts.

"We found ourselves in a wild jungle, inhabited mainly by cannibals. Then for three weeks we wandered aimlessly about, dodging the clusters of native huts and seeking what food we could get by use of our revolvers.

"All were weary and ill and half crazed from our terrible sufferings. The only water we could find to drink was brackish, and made all of the party ill.

"In the dead of one of those awful nights screams awoke our half-stupid senses. In the grasp of a giant gorilla was 'Obo,' one of our men. The captor was the largest animal of its kind I ever saw and must have been more than seven feet tall.

"'Big Tim,' knife bared, sprang at the gorilla. The animal dropped his victim and charged the oncoming savage. 'Big Tim' struck again and again, but to no avail. He was crushed almost to a pulp in the great arms of the monster and carried into the forest. We made no attempt to follow, as all of us had had enough and 'Big Tim' already was beyond human aid, the gorilla having broken his back against his hairy knees."

Then came a fight with cannibals, a thrilling escape and finally rescue by a party of Belgian rubber hunters, who conveyed the half-crazed adventurers to Leopoldville. From there they were sent down the river to the coast and thence to Cape Town.

Mr. Taite asserts that after the Christmas holidays he will return to the field of horrors with a stronger party and a physician. Campbell, he says, is awaiting him in Cape Town.

FAILS TO DIE; SUES DOCTOR

Spokane Jeweler Brings Strange $15,000 Action for Damages Against Physician.

Spokane, Wash.—Because he did not die, Henry Goldblatt, a Spokane jeweler, brought suit against his physician, Dr. G. H. Rohr, for $15,000. Goldblatt alleged in his complaint that Dr. Rohr told him he had cancer of the stomach. Believing that recovery was impossible and wishing to leave his property in cash, Goldblatt states that he sold his jewelry business at a sacrifice, he estimates it at $15,000, and waited for death to claim him.

Becoming impatient at his continued presence among the living, he consulted eastern specialists and was told that he was perfectly well.

Buys Entire Tobacco Crop.

Louisville, Ky.—John Brown, a Louisville tobacco man, has practically closed a deal for the entire pooled tobacco crop of the Bowling Green "One Sucker district," amounting to 11,000,000 pounds. The price is approximately $800,000.

Modish Picture Hat

Picture hat of black velvet with sweeping brim and paradise plume as its sole trimming. This is one of the few extra large hats worn this season, and then only for formal affairs.

LITTLE NICETIES FOR BABY

Manufacturers Constantly Engaged in Turning Out Pretty Articles That Find Ready Sale.

The fascinating little afghans for the baby's carriage are made of white handkerchief linen. First a strip of the material is cut into three-quarter wide by one and one-half yard long proportions, then a half yard of the length is turned back from what is to be the upper end of the spread.

This turnover is daintily embroidered in white and trimmed at either end with huge bows of pink or blue satin ribbon. The lower end is rather more closely hand-embroidered, and finally the entire afghan, including the folded over edge, is bordered with wide cluny, put on flatly.

One of the most substantial and effective afghans is made of macrame, of appearance similar to those of handkerchief linen. But instead of folding over the top of a yard and a half long strip of the macrame allover, the apparent turnback veils coarse unbleached nets, and to this is attached the under section, after which the macrame edging is sewed flatly upon the sides of the entire spread.

MACRAME HANDBAG IS LIKED

Especially With Evening Wear They Make a Most Charming Addition to the Toilette.

We have developed a new mania for macrame handbags, and for evening wear these represent a charming addition to the toilette. The foundation of the bag is carried out in ivory or colored poplin, or some other stout silk, the macrame lace completely covering the whole, and being finished with a deep fringe at the base. These bags are looked upon as fully worthy of the handsome gold and silver mounts which form part of the scheme. Many women, who are clever with their fingers and naturally fond of work of this kind, find it a very simple matter to evolve the bag themselves. Another type of bag which is popular is entirely covered with strass and beadwork, in rich and multi-colored designs, and this is also often the fruit of the girl's industry when emancipated from the routine of school work.

Bead Trimmings.

Many of the smartest evening gowns are trimmed with bead plaques. The beads are so closely set together that there is no space between them. They are wrought upon canvas in the old-fashioned mat and screen designs. These show baskets of flowers and birds unreal-looking in their strange coloring.

The peasant fashions are much in vogue, and the suspenders are decorated with beads and embroidery.

The most beautiful bead trimmings are those that represent the arabesque designs on black chiffon, crepe de chine, net or taffeta.

Among the smartest evening gowns are those showing heavily beaded tunics over a foundation of chiffon.

Good and Bad Furniture.

The line between good ornament and bad ornament is the line between beauty and ugliness.

The only good furniture is that which is both beautiful and useful.

All furniture that lacks either beauty or usefulness is bad furniture.

Furniture that is well constructed, of good shape, and excellent finish, is good furniture no matter how elaborately it may be decorated.

Furniture of bad shape or bad finish, is bad furniture no matter how free from meretericious mounts and carvings.—George Leland Hunter in Country Life in America.

Novel Shoe Case.

A woman who is hard on her silk stockings has learned to utilize the tops for bags for her shoes and slippers. When the runs and holes get undarnable the tops of the stockings are cut off midway of the leg and the lower edge sewed across in a French seam.

A shoe is kept in each of these stocking bags, which take up no room, cost nothing and act as an absorber of dust. Sometimes the kind of shoes is outlined on the hem to make them more easily distinguishable.

NEW COSTUME FOR TEA COSY

Though Simple, It May Be Made Very Pretty, and Is Almost No Trouble to Make.

If you haven't time and materials to dress your tea cosy as a French aristocrat or a colonial dame, don't despair. Instead of allowing the teapot to get cold for want of wearing attire of the conventional type, sally forth to the shopping district, purchase a medium-sized doll, amputate it from the waist down and dress it in a circular cape made of whatever flowered material is in the house The garment should fit smoothly over the doll's shoulders and become only gradually wider as it lengthens sufficiently to cover the cosy. In order that the lower edge shall not crinkle up or sag inward, there should be a hem wide enough to accommodate a whalebone. The fronts of the cloak are joined above an inner staying strap and may be fitted closely about the neck under a fancy collar of lace or embroidery. On the cosy's head is worn a witch's cap made of material matching the cape and trimmed in a way to emphasize the tall peak. The cap consists of two triangles of the brocaded or flowered silk, lined with buckram to give it stiffening and adjusted to the head so that the seams come in at the center of the front and back. The practical feature about this new tea cosy costume is that it may be easily removed and dry-cleaned, whereas the more elaborate costumes of this sort nearly always are useless when soiled.

ERMINE MODISH

The stole muff pictured have special grace, because of the rounded ends of the scarf and the effective use of the tails in trimming. Ermine is immensely fashionable for evening wear and is a belt that looks well with frocks of every light color, as well as with dark velvets.

Care of Street Suit.

The sensible woman will never wear her street costume in the house a minute longer than is necessary.

With a good-looking street costume several inexpensive house frocks, gingham for morning and voile for afternoon and evenings, and perhaps an evening frock, a woman in moderate circumstances is well fixed. She will not have her wardrobe crowded with half-worn garments for which she has no use, and which are fast going out of style. These few garments will be worn and will be in vogue until worn out. Then when the seasons change she will feel that she can conscienaously purchase a new outfit.

Lace Crib Quilt.

Irish lace is widely used for baby garments, and may be seen on all the little things from wee shoes to tiny hats, and particularly on the coats. One of its newest uses is for a crib quilt unlined. This is made entirely of the Irish lace, with wide slits in it, through which a broad pale blue satin ribbon runs.

RENO FAR BEHIND

Chicago Judges in Two Hours Try 100 Divorce Cases.

All Trials Are Uncontested, and in Most Cases Court Has No Alternative but to Issue Decree—Children Are the Sufferers.

Chicago.—Between the hours of 10 a. m. and noon the other day judges sitting in the courts of Chicago heard 100 divorce cases. Not one of the suits was contested. In nearly every case the judges have no alternative but to grant decrees.

Most of the litigants have children. When the decrees are entered Chicago will have at least 100 new "divorce orphans." The "divorce orphan" is the most miserable orphan in the world. Between the child and one of its parents the law has placed a barrier. Too often the other parent "doesn't care."

Recent dispatches announce that the Nevada legislature is about to put the "easy divorce mill" at Reno out of business. It really daes not matter. Compared with Chicago Reno is an infinitesimal dot on the map as a divorce center.

Figures compiled from the census returns show in spite of the fact it is the best advertised "divorce mill" town in the world and that persons go there from all over the country for the express purpose of obtaining legal separation. Reno judges during the period from 1887 to 1906 granted only 327 decrees.

In the same period Chicago courts ground out 33,906 divorced couples.

As an "easy" divorce town there is little choice between Chicago and Reno. This is not because of the laxity of Illinois' divorce laws. It is due to the fact that the flood of divorce litigants in the Cook county courts is so overwhelming the judges find it a physical impossibility to give every case the consideration it ought to have.

The record of fifty divorces an hour made the other day repeats itself day after day. There is no time for inquiry, little opportunity for reconciliation, multitudinous chances for fraud. The court hears the story of the plaintiff and the corroboration of one or possibly two other witnesses. A prima facie case is made out. The evidence is "written up." It comes back to the judge in due course of time and he has no choice under the law but to enter the judgment which the bill of complaint asked for.

The divorce courts make more orphans in Chicago than death. Judge Kavanagh said that an average of 175 persons die in Cook county every week. The divorce decrees granted in the same weekly period quarduples that number.

"Divorce orphanage is much more pitiful than the orphanage of death," the judge added, "because of the disgrace and shame that follows these children throughout their lives. The sanctity of the marriage tie seems to be becoming less and less regarded. Year by year more and more persons come to our courts to be relieved of wife or husband.

"Another shameful feature is the number of men called before the courts because they neglect to pay alimony after separation from their wives and families. Many seem to think their whole responsibility ends when the divorce decree is signed in the courts.

"It is a fact there are many instances in which the same man has three broods of children by three different wives.

"One of the alarming features of our divorce evil is the fact that it pervades practically one strata of society here and that the largest body of our citizenship. It obtains especially among the ordinarily well-to-do people—the middle class. We have comparatively few divorce cases among the wealthy class.

"We find almost no divorce cases among the poor."

JAPAN COAL SITE IN HAWAII

That Is the Rumor Reproduced in Report by American Officials—U. S. Is Watching.

Washington.—Rumors that the Japanese steamship line, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, is obtaining options on land in Honolulu for the erection of a modern coaling plant, are reproduced in a government report here, without comment, by government officials. The Lodge resolution, passed by the last congress, declared against the acquisition of any coaling stations in America by corporations controlled by foreign powers, but no definition was made as to whether it applied to outlying possessions of the United States. It is understood the state department is watching the Honolulu situation.

ASKED TO GIVE $267,000,000

Widow of the Late Edward H. Harriman Gets 6,000 Begging Letters in Two Years.

New York.—In 1910 and 1911 Mrs. Edward H. Harriman received 6,000 "begging letters." She was asked by persons of whom she had never heard to give away the sum of $267,000,000, and invariably she was told that she "would never miss" sums of money which in the aggregate amount to something like four times her entire fortune.

CORNER FOR THE JUNIORS

WHERE WRINKLES COME FROM

Contrary to General Impression, Most of Them Come From Laughter—Some Peculiarities.

The general impression about wrinkles is that they are caused by worry, but the truth is that most of them come from laughing.

To know how to laugh is just as important as to know when to do it.

If you laugh with the sides of your face the skin will work loose in time and wrinkles will form in exact accordance with the kind of laugh you have.

The man who always wears a smirk will have a series of semicircular wrinkles covering his cheeks.

A gambler, who is accustomed to suppressing his feelings, generally has a deep line running from each side of his nose to the upper corner of his mouth, which in time extends to the chin, forming the shape of a half moon.

A cadaverous person is usually marked with two wrinkles, one on the jaw and the other under the eye, meeting at right angles at the cheek bones.

The scholar's wrinkle forms on his brow, while a schemer's wrinkles come around his eyes and look like spokes of a wheel.

MOTOR SKATE QUITE UNIQUE

One Equipped With 1¼ Horse Power Motor, While Other Runs Behind as Sort of Trailer.

A pair of ingenious roller skates, one skate of which is driven by a 1¼ horse power engine, fed from a tank or case strapped to the back of the user, is shown in the accompanying

A Unique Motor Skate.

illustration, says the Popular Mechanics. The foot to which the motor-equipped skate is attached is set slightly ahead of the other foot, which rests on the non-powered skate. The latter skate might be designated as a trailer.

SOME ANIMALS CAN REASON

Raccoon Reaches Plate of Food With Hind Legs When Unable to Connect With Forepaws.

A contributor to the Youth's Companion tells the following story, which certainly supports the theory by some people that animals can reason:

"We were on a stage journey from Lewiston, Idaho, to Grangeville, Idaho, a distance of 70 miles. The stage stopped for noon at the Fountain house, half-way between the two towns. A large raccoon was chained by the collar to a post in the front yard. After luncheon the driver of the stage gathered up a plate of food from the table and carried it out to where the animal was chained. He set the plate just out of reach of the raccoon's front paws. The animal strained and reached, but could not cover the distance.

"One of the passengers said, 'Why do you not place it within his reach?'

"'He can reach it,' the driver replied.

"'He can't, unless you move the plate nearer.'

"'Wait and see,' said the driver.

"The raccoon had by this time given up trying to reach the food, and sat whining. He seemed to ponder over the problem for a few moments, then stretched his chain to its fullest extent, turned round, reached out with his hind foot, dragged the plate toward him, reversed the process, grasped it in his front paws, and proceeded to enjoy his dinner, much to the amusement of the onlookers and the discomfiture of the man who was sure he could not accomplish the task."

Subtle Flattery.

"Your boy seems to be stronger on athletics than he is on the classics."

"Yes," replied the candid parent. "He explained that to me. He says he knows I am much more likely to understand and appreciate what he is doing in athletics."

Mischievous Disposition.

"Does your boy play football?"

"Not much," replied Mr. Growcher. "I think that what he enjoys is putting on the uniform and frightening his mother."

Trousseaux.

In ancient Greece the trousseau were made by all the women of the bride's house. Later the Merovingian chiefs exacted that their brides should come to the marriage bringing all their possessions. When the daughter of the seigneur of Covey married, her trousseaux, or "trousses," included "nine servitors, thirty liegemen, a chaplain, and an astrologist." The customs of the seigneurs evolved popular "fashions," and, high and low, the women multiplied their garments and the fashions of them.

Under the empire the trousseau was composed of jewels, lace, fine underwear, bonnets, and veils.—Harper's Weekly.

Terrible War.

Grocer (who has lately joined the militia, practicing in shop)—"Right, left, right, left, four paces to the rear, march!" (Falls down trap door into the cellar.) Grocer's Wife (anxiously) "Oh, Jim, are you hurt?" Grocer (savagely, but with dignity)—"Go 'way, woman. What do you know about war?"—Everybody's.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

The Real Problem.

"Well, dear," said the young husband to his bride, "I'll make out the deposit slip in your name, and all you have to do is to take it to the bank." "Yes," she responded, "but suppose I want to draw out some money some day, how will they know which is my money?"—Harper's Bazar.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Your druggist will refund money if PAUO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c. —Adv.

To Freshen Air.

To freshen the air of a sickroom, ground coffee should be sprinkled on a shovel or coal-scoop previously heated in the fire. A match should then be held to a small piece of camphor-gum, and when this is alight it should be placed in the center of the shovel. The burning coffee gives an aromatic aroma to the room, which is very refreshing.

The laws of conscience, which we pretend to be derived from nature, proceed from custom.—Montaigue.

Connecting Link.

Soliloquy of a discontented wife: "The connecting link between the animal and the human is man. It needs no biological research work to find him—he is already too much in evidence.—Judge.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup the best remedy to use for their chidren during the teething period. Adv.

Amenities.

"I've just been introduced to Professor Smythe; such a charming man to talk to! He doesn't make one feel a fool, in spite of his cleverness." "Ah, my dear, but that's because of his cleverness."—Punch.

Owned Up.

"You know I refused you half a dozen times before we were married," said Mr. Meekton's wife. "Yes," replied her husband. "I suspect that's what has kept me from ever wanting my own way again."

To Take Marks Off Furniture.

Wet a sponge in common spirits of camphor and apply it freely to the furniture. It has nearly, if not quite, the same effect as varnish has, and is much cheaper.

Anticipation.

Mrs. Justwed—Just think of it, dearest one! Twenty-five years from day before yesterday will be our silver anniversary!—Judge.

"Be on the jump"

Dont allow yourself to become discouraged and "out of sorts." The stomach, liver and bowels have become lazy and inactive, but a short course of

Hostetter's STOMACH BITTERS

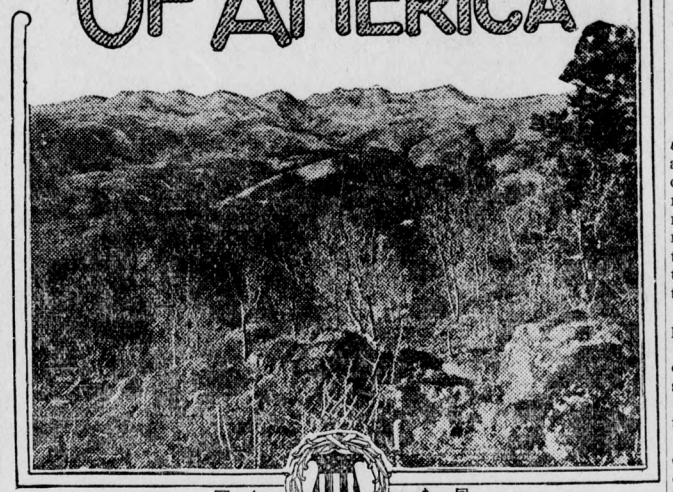
will soon make things right. It strengths the entire "inner man." prevents Colds and Grippe and makes you strong and vigorous, Try it.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

S. F. N. U - - - - - - - - 2, 1913

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS 25 CTS.

ON THE BACKBONE OF AMERICA



ONE VIEW OF THE BACKBONE

HOW soon shall we see the mountains?" said I to the conductor after our train had crawled over the Colorado prairies quite long enough, as I thought.

"You are looking at them now!" he replied, with a patronizing grin reserved for the all too frequent tenderfoot.

"What!" I exclaimed. "I thought those were clouds!"

Thereupon my eyes gradually separated the mountains, more transparent deep blue from that of the more opaque clouds, and to distinguish the dim white markings of snow fields lying off there in the July sun. A little more gradually the configuration of the face of the distant range became visible, and lo! I beheld the veritable backbone of America—the peak of the gable!

What absurdly inadequate ideas of the "Rockies" we easterners do have before we see them! We are wont to register them as adult Alleghenies, but the sight of them makes us disavow any registry at all, writes B. A. Konkle in the Philadelphia Record. I count my first experience in the "Rockies" along with my first appreciation of a real poem, my first visit to a real play (it was old "Joe" as "Rip"), the first time on water out of sight of land, my first view of Niagara, my descent into Mammoth Cave, and my future trip in a biplane! The "Rockies" are not a sight; they are an experience. Even as we crawled across the prairies to Denver it began with the peculiarly stimulating air, so invigorating as to make one forget the weary journey and loss of sleep and revel in lung-filling inspirations. Then, too, the air became so clear as to seem to magnify, while one realized a certain distinctness of outline in everything that gave a wholly new sense of brilliancy. This, in turn, perpetrates most baffling descriptions upon one's judgment of distances. The foothills west of Denver are 14 miles away, but the granite walls of the old Front Range itself looks less than a mile distant.

Domination of the Mountains.

The domination of the mountains is an experience, too. An elderly country woman was once visiting in a suburb for the first time and complained that she "could feel that great city a-threatening all the time." The mountains control the clouds, which play about them continually like insects about a lamp until their life is burned out. They dress themselves in clouds and necklaces of gleaming snow, and change their dress 40 times a day. A part will clothe itself one way, the next another, and then all will draw a curtain before them, and in the morning cast it all off and almost reveal the very freckles of forest on their faces until you almost feel the breath of the snow fields. Those mountains seem alive, and yet what eternal poise, so to speak. They control the people and the cities. Being treasuries, a row of cities have been built in front of them across the state, with railway spurs out and up into their boxes of silver and gold. Men live up in the high altitudes, if they can stand it; for not all men can. Georgetown is one of the oldest places up there, and the railroad has to do some tall climbing and wriggling along a shelf in the sides of Clear Creek gorge or canyon for over thirty miles of track before it lifts itself up to above 9,000 feet to this picturesque little valley. The rapid ascent makes one's breathing machinery feel unequal to the task. One's lungs are suddenly not big enough. It is well enough to stop off at Georgetown before the train begins climbing on the corkscrew plan, as it does just above there, for you need to practice on that word "altitude" for a few days. It is used nearly as much as "the," "is" and "was," and completely displaces "north," "south," "east" and "west."

Be it remembered, at this point, up here one never sees a mountain. Colorado "has her back up," and what you see of a great mountain is merely a slight irregularity in the vertebral line, for even while you are in a canyon you are on a mountain top over 9,000 feet high. So, as you are on a 30-story sky-scraper (very real scrapers of the sky these), a 40-story one only looks like a ten-story. And you have to be told that here within sight are a half-dozen monarchs of the Rockies two and a half miles high. So I say the Rockies are not a sight; they are an experience. You climb a six-story mountain, thinking it is the top, and, behold, when you arrive, there stands a 15-story one that deceives in the same way, until one exclaims at sight of a 25-story one beyond it. With accumulated astonishment your next climb reveals a 40-story one beyond that, and—but I anticipate.

Accompanying these experiences are the foaming, roaring torrents of purest marbly water, tumbling over gray and pink granite, quartz of white with its loads of silver, lead and gold, greenish cliffs of porphery of all imaginable shapes and sizes; beautiful cedars growing out of the rocks, and mosts of mountain flowers like great rugs; wondrous, changing scenes, indeed, until it seems as though one might be overcome by such a flood of new experiences.

At 7 o'clock one morning—it was the last day of July—a party of three ladies and escorts mounted horses for a trip to the highest wagon road in the world, the one that crosses the roof gable of America at Argentine pass. I was one of the party.

Caught in Storm.

It was about twelve miles up the left gulch of the canyon and nearly 5,000 feet above Georgetown, 13,200 feet, to be exact. Winding slowly up the road along the base of mountains on either side, we crossed and recrossed the roaring waters. A pocket barometer registered our ascent in feet. Mines and concentrating works were passed, and glorious patches of mountain flowers, wonderful in their purity of color and vast variety—a very fur of flowers, often growing right on the rocks from little cups of soil. Now and then we got a dwarf mountain strawberry which exceeded the ordinary one in richness as much as the dwarf gooseberry exceeded the lowland puckerer in sourness—which is saying much.

Up and on we go, until 12,000 feet is registered. Off there is Pike's peak, half way across the state, with a storm on one side, the upper half of which is plainly snow and the lower half rain. Off back of us, beyond many a mountain, lie the plains of eastern Colorado in the sunshine, while up the valley come rain clouds, shedding their brush-like rain below—far back just above Georgetown. Off to our left, as we look back, the "rain" is snowing on the top of the range miles away. It is wonderful! But, hark! It thunders above us just over the range! It is so cold we add a raincoat to our overcoat, for plainly we are in for a snowstorm; for be it remembered a thunderstorm up here is always a snowstorm.

Up, up, only a little farther. More thunder. "Look!" cries one, "the storm is coming this way!" Up, up, 13,000 feet—only 200 feet more. "Oo-oo! but it is cold!" exclaims another tenderfoot. The electricity begins to snap on the ears of our horses and my horse distinctly doesn't like it.

The first to reach the "pass" and behold the view beyond was Mr. L——, and his cry of "Wonderful!" spurred us on. The horses gathered about him, showed great fear, and shook their heads vigorously, and their hair actually stood on end—a funny sight. "Look at Mr. L——'s head!" some one called out, and to our amazement his hair was on end, too! Miss J——'s hair raised her hat fully an inch in its efforts to stand up! From the point of every horse's ears came a sound like a singing flame. As the rest of us came up we all had the same experiences amid gales of laughter that was suddenly stilled by the marvelous sight that we beheld beyond the range.

On the Witness Stand.

"Let's see, what is your name?"

"Mrs. Jennie Brown-Gray."

"How many times have you been married?"

"Twice."

"Any children?"

"Five."

"All living?"

"Yes, but not with me."

As an Offset.

"That girl has been promoted twice to my once. She has all the luck in the office."

"Well, I notice that she also has most of the work on her shoulders. So I guess she's entitled to the luck."

WHY HEAD IS LOWERED

GENERALLY THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF DEEP THOUGHT.

However, One May Take His Choice of Various Scientific Reasons Assigned for This Practically Universal Habit.

It is a regular part of the education of a Mussulman to learn how to balance his head in order to aid his memory, an exchange says. Although the natives of other countries do not make this a matter of training, it is noticeable that the habit of bowing the head when in deep thought is customary with all humans, even when they do not know why they do it.

Closing the eyes can readily be explained by the desire to shut out the sight of objects that might otherwise confuse the brain activities, but the simple act of bending the neck seems to have special significance whether the eyes are closed or not.

Lessening one blood supply and increasing another appears to bring into contact and use an impression on the brain which has not been used frequently or not for a long time.

The innumerable individual mannerisms count for but little, for the habit of contracting the jugulars and carotids and then letting loose the whirlpool seems to be universal and important. The physicians cannot tell us why, for the actual workings of man's brains are still a mystery to a large extent, but men do contract the arteries mentioned and loosen the others instinctively in an effort at concentrated thought.

Bowing the head to conceal thought is also common, although we know of no country where that is a part of one's education. This is doubtless due to a desire not to look a person directly in the eye.

The honest man, searching his brain for truth, thus makes the same obeisance to his instinct as the clever rascal seeking to hide a trick too dangerous for human observation.

Ask the ordinary cheat his price for produce and almost invariably he makes the sign of humility. His head drops forward and frequently his eyelids follow. Intelligent rogues, who do not wish to be found out, avoid thinking of their crimes in the presence of certain people. Instead, they endeavor to concentrate their thoughts upon something distant from the facts, as if they feared a too plain mental picture might be observed by other than their own individual egos.

This fear may be justified in that experience which we all have at some time when a person ransacking his memory for a forgotten thing hears it spoken of by one who has made no effort to think it up, but has merely read it from the brain of the thinker before the thinker himself has put it into words.

Car Men Had Business Instinct.

A trolley car was lost in one of our big western cities for a whole afternoon. It belonged on one of the short runs in the suburbs and had been put in care of an entirely new, but businesslike motorman and conductor.

All went well until noon. After that nothing could be heard of the car. Telephone calls to the car barns revealed nothing, as did frantic calls from the main office to points along the car's course.

In the evening, however, the smiling motorman and conductor pulled the car into its proper place.

"Where in the world have you been all afternoon with that car?" yelled the angry transportation manager.

"Well, we ran all morning to Brook street, but business was poor, so we concluded to go out after more trade, and we got it, too. We went over to the business street that runs through the center of town, and had all we could do all afternoon."—National Monthly.

Shakespeare in the Bible?

And now King James' version of the Bible is to be dragged by the heels into the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy. Sir Edward Durning-Lawrence is doing the lugging in of the scriptures into this vexed controversy. He says in the edition of 1611 we have the "horned sheep," the "P. A. Cornuto," we have "shake a lance at ignorance," we have the peacock with three feathers in his tail after the fashion of the prince of Wales. We have the word "shake" and "spear" in the same place and in the same psalm in the Geneva Bible issued the year before Bacon was born. "Shake" was the forty-sixth word, and "spear" only two further down in the Great Bible published more than a score of years before, and therefore the coincidence in the version of 1611 does not seem to have so much significance.

Wedding Ends Forty Years' Tiff.

Forty years ago George R. Collingsworth, a wealthy manufacturer of New York, sixty-five years old, and Mrs. Zelia S. Van Spoorch, sixty-three years old, were sweethearts in Yonkers. The day for their wedding had been chosen and then a quarrel about something that both have kept a secret all these years, but which both say was trivial, estranged them. They have just been married. Both had been married since their engagement was broken 40 years ago.

MRS. HIGHBROW SPEAKS OUT

Her Little Dissertation on Music Is Something to Be Read and Enjoyed.

"Yes, yes, indeed! I simply adore music!" Mrs. Wood B. Highbrow clasped her hands with enthusiasm. "You know my beloved Shakespeare says 'If music be the food of love, play on'—he doesn't say on what, but I'm sure he meant the piano—and he adds, 'The man that hath no music in himself or is not moved by conflict of sweet sounds, is fit for trees and stratagems, he spoils!' How true it is; and the same might be said of a woman.

"Oh, yes, Gwendolyn is very musical. She studies at the conservatory—there is such an air of culture about such an institution, you know. Wood wanted her to take lessons at home until she is older, and offered to move the piano into our own conservatory, as we have to keep it heated, anyway, for the plants.

"Poor Wood! he is so practical—a regular pomme-de-terre! He thinks that, what with pianolas and victrolas and violas, there is so much music turned out by machinery nowadays that it hardly pays to do it by hand, anyway. Perhaps he is not altogether wrong—unless one has talent, and Gwendolyn certainly has!

"You should hear her play Ruben's Melody in F!' Then she can rattle off any cantata that John Sebastian Cabot ever wrote—or was 'It Wolffang Armageddon Mozart? I declare, I always get those antique composers mixed. Well, at any rate, it was the wonderful organist who, if he couldn't reach all the notes he wanted with his fingers, used his nose to help out.

"Yes, yes, indeed! Gwendolyn is so talented that her teacher says when she grows up she is sure to be a dilettante!"

Goats Used as Fire Preventers.

California forest fire fighters have hit on a practical idea to prevent the spread of conflagrations. In their primeval forests when a fire has once started it is liable to devastate enormous tracts of country, and so the fire fighters make huge clearings—or breaks, as they are locally termed—on the possible line of fires. These breaks, which are fifty feet wide or so, according to the height of the forests, are, however, rapidly filled with new vegetation, and so to keep it from destroying the usefulness of the fire breaks, thousands of goats are being pastured free of charge by the government in order to keep down the growth of weeds and brush. Goats will perform this service while picking up a living, thus saving the forest service much money every year, which would otherwise go to gangs of men armed with hoes and other weed exterminators. Such small growths are a serious menace in case of forest fires, as during the dry season they will carry the flames right across the barrier designed to check them, and then no one knows what will happen.

Wife Worth Having.

Herr Blumenthal, a director of the Lessing theater in Berlin, once had great misgivings regarding the success of his new piece, "Zum Weissen Rosse."

"If I had only 20 marks for every thousand it will bring you I should be quite content," said his wife.

"All right, you shall have them," replied Herr Blumenthal.

"Zum Weissen Rosse" ("White Horse Inn") met with an immediate success. Every night the Frau Director went to the cashier and levied her 20 marks per thousand.

On one occasion, after the piece had been running some months, bad weather caused a falling off in the receipts below the thousand marks, and consequently Frau Blumenthal was not entitled to her 20 marks.

"How much have you taken?" she asked the cashier.

"Only 967 marks," was the reply.

"Well, give me a seat at three marks, then," said Frau Blumenthal, laying down the coin. "Now you have a 100 marks, give me my 20."

She got them!—Tit-Bits.

Ideal School Described.

M. Augustin Rey, a Parisian architect, has described his ideal school in a recent paper. He said that the beneficial effects of the violet rays were so well known that it was criminal to build in such a way that they could not penetrate to every part of a room; it was doubly important that this should be possible in schoolrooms. If there was a choice between heat, ventilation, and sunshine we should see that we had the sunshine first. His building was so arranged that the classes should meet in the east rooms in the afternoon after the morning sun had thoroughly disinfected them and in the west in the morning, since the afternoon sun would have disinfected the western rooms on the previous day. There should be plenty of ground and plenty of sand about school houses. It is better to economize in decorations than in sunlight and ventilation. He said that while this was his ideal school, he preferred the open air school.

Killing Made Painless.

In English slaughter houses animals are killed by a new and humane method. The instrument employed is a spring operated pistol that projects a sharp blade into the animal's head.

Classified Advertising

HOTELS

HOTEL FORSTER, San Francisco, just opened. Room with Bath-$1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Centrally located, Sutter & Grant Ave.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS that protect are procured through PACIFIC COAST PATENT AGENCY, Inc., Savings and Loan building, Stockton, California.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—155 ACRES. ALL CULTIVATED, IN Solano Co, Cal., 8 r house, large barn, outbldgs, 5 acres Pears. Stock, Machinery, etc. On steam and electric road. F. M. THIES Elmira, California.

HOMESEEKERS—Free booklet and descriptive matter of Cochise Co., Ariz. Write Leu C. Woolery, Immigration commissioner, Office Mansion Hotel, Benson, Ariz.

Howard E. Burton, Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, $1.00; Gold, Silver 75c; Cold, 50c; Zinc or Copper, $1.00. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Umpire work solicited. References: Carbonate National Bank. Advt.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market Street, near 4th—For the half year ending December 31st 1912, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, January 2nd, 1913. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1st, 1913.
H. C. KLEVESAHL, Cashier

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, (the German Bank), 526 California Street; Mission Branch, 2572 Mission st. near 22nd. Richmond District Branch, corner Clement St., and 7th ave. Haight St. Branch, corner Haight and Belvedere sts. For the half year ending December 31, 1912, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1913. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from January 1, 1913. GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO 706 Market St., opposite 3d St.—For the half year ending December 31, 1912, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1913. Deposits not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1913.
GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier
JAMES D. PHELAN, President.

Reward.

Every time we do a thing carelessly, failing to put our highest thought and our greatest skill into it, we are lessening our ability to do good work. This is the penalty that unfaithfulness to duty carries with it. But whenever we put our best into our work, exercising care in the slightest detail, we are adding to our powers. This is the reward of fidelity to each opportunity.—Blanche Coonley Blessing.

Child's Narrow Escape.

A little four-year-old San Bernardino (Cal.) girl, Harriet Strang, recently had a remarkable escape from death. She picked up a rattlesnake and carried it some distance to the porch of her home, where she let the reptile bitoe the house dog. The dog died in agony two hours later. The dog's cries attracted notice and the parents despatched the deadly reptile before it could do further injury.

Bird Sanctuaries.

Bird sanctuaries recently have been established in England and in Australia. An attempt is now being made to protect the herons of Egypt, from which country the birds rapidly are disappearing before the guns of the plume hunters. The bird-protective work is becoming world-wide in its manifestation. All countries finally are becoming to realize the service which the birds render to man.

Retort Imperative.

Fenelon had repeatedly boned Richelieu for subscriptions to various charitable schemes and the cardinal always refused to loosen up. One day Fenelon was telling him that he had been looking at his (Richelieu's) new picture. "Did you ask it for a subscription?" inquired the cardinal. "No; I saw there was no chance," replied Fenelon; "it looked so much like you."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c Adv'

Voice of the Charmed One.

Fair Suffragette—"And now, if any one who has heard my speech wishes to ask a question, I shall be happy to answer." Masculine Voice (from rear of hall)—"If you haven't any other company, may I see you home this evening?"—Judge.

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CAMPBELL

INTERURBAN PRESS

Published every Friday by

HARRY C. SMITH

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Campbell Churches

Methodist Episcopal—Class Meeting at 10 a. m. Preaching, 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 9:45. Epworth League, 6:30. Prayer Meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
JOHN F. WILSON, Pastor.

Congregational—Preaching, 11 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 9:45. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Mid-week service, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Woman's Guild meetings, second and fourth Thursdays of the month. Woman's Missionary meeting, first Monday.
GEO. E. ATKINSON, Pastor

Christian Science Society—Services in I. O. O. F. Hall 11 a. m. Sunday School 12:15. Testimony Meeting last Wednesday of every month 7:30 p. m.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Cal. Stated meetings held on the second Monday of each month.
J. F. Duncan, W. M.
James Fablinger, Secretary.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge, No. 42, meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
J. D. SAWYER, Noble Grand.
E. C. Merrill, Secretary.

Patrons of Husbandry

Orchard City Grange, No. 353, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings at the Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.
H. G. Keesling, Worthy Master.
Mrs. Edna Keesling, Worthy Secretary.

Fraternal Aid Association

Palm Leaf Council, No. 560, meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.
W. R. COUPLAND, President.
Mrs. S. J. Brandenburg, Secretary.

JOHN F. DUNCAN
Notary Public
Office - Bank of Campbell

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Physician and Surgeon
Office Formerly Occupied by Dr. Cooper
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Holidays and Sundays 12 to 1
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DR. A. G. BENNETT
DENTIST
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Fifth Floor
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7 50	8 17		8 00r	8 18r	8 46r
9 00	9 28	9 47		8 28	8 55
10 00	10 27			9 02	9 29
11 00	11 28	11 47	9 10	9 28	9 54
12 00	12 27	12 47‡		10 28	10 55
12 35	1 01		11 10	11 28	11 55
1 00	1 28	1 47	12 10‡	12 28	12 55
2 00	2 27	2 47‡		1 02	1 29
3 00	3 28	3 47	1 10	1 28	1 55
4 00	4 28	4 47	2 10‡	2 28	2 55
4 35	5 03		3 10	3 28	3 55
5 00r	5 29r		4 10‡	4 28	4 55
5 15a	5 30	5 58		5 04	5 30
5 37	6 04		5 10	5 30	5 58
6 15	6 43	7 02		5 40r	6 08
6 40r	7 08r			6 05	6 34
7 35	8 02	8 21	6 12	6 33	7 00
9 35	10 02	10 21		7 10r	7 36r
10 30‡	10 57‡		7 05	7 24	7 51
11 35	12 02	12 21	8 30	8 48	9 13
			10 30	10 48	11 13

† Daily except Sunday.
‡ Sunday only.
r Saturday only.
a No stop between San Jose and Campbell on week days.

Time Card

SO. PACIFIC RY. CO.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH

10:28 a. m. "..... S. F. to Santa Cruz
4:35 p. m. "..... direct S. F. to Santa Cruz
7:20 p. m. ..... S. F.-Oakland to Los Gatos
5:55 a. m Freight [ex. Sunday] .....to Santa Cruz

TRAINS NORTH

7:09 a. m. . . . . to San Francisco, via Oakland
9:45 a. m. daily ex Sun .... direct to San Francisco
3:20 p. m. . . . . to San Francisco, via Oakland
7:20 p. m. daily direct .....to San Francisco
4:[illegible] p. m. Freight [ex. Sun.] .....to Oakland

HIGH LIGHTS IN HISTORY.

The year 1912 made a surprisingly large amount of history, and important history.

China, the oldest dynasty in the world, changed to a republican form of government, the Madero administration in Mexico suppressed a couple of revolutions, and still has trouble that may lead to complications with the United States, while the Balkan states have trounced Turkey, which will result in a great change in the map of Europe; Italy paved the way to the Turkish defeat by several battles in which the Turks were badly whipped.

The United States for the first time in sixteen years passes from the control of the Republican party to that of the Democratic party, largely as the result of Col. Roosevelt throwing his hat in the ring. A new political party has been formed, which may become a prominent factor, or may pass away. That is one of the unsolved problems the year passes on to the future.

In the field of sports the most notable event was the honors won by Americans in the Olympic world contest at Stockholm.

Two new states have been added to the sisterhood of the United States, Arizona and New Mexico, and they mark the passing of the last territorial governments between the Atlantic and Pacific of this government.

The most terrible disaster was the sinking of the Titanic, when out of 2,208 passengers and crew only 707 were saved. Among the most notable of those lost were Editor Wm. Stead of England, Col. Butts of the president's staff, Col. J. J. Astor and Isador Straus and wife of this country.

There were the usual number of disasters of mines, railroads, and explosions, and the death roll is long.

A number of prominent people have passed away, including Vice President Sherman, Admiral Evans, Gen. Frederick Grant, Miss Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross society, Justin McCarthy, Mutsuhito, emperor of Japan, Gen. Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and Rev. Robert Collyer, the noted Unitarian preacher.

The government was successful in securing verdicts against great corporations for the violation of the interstate commerce act, and the merger of the Standard Oil company, of the Tobacco trust, and the Harriman railroads were declared illegal.

The most remarkable trial was that of the 40 members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers association, and the conviction of 38 for dynamiting numerous buildings and bridges in the country in the past half dozen years.

The most sensational crime was that of the shooting of Gambler Rosenthal of New York city, for which five men have been convicted, including a police captain.

The shooting of Col. Roosevelt was the most exciting incident of the campaign, and fortunately the former president was not seriously injured.

Great interest has been taken in flying, and a large number of the most expert birdmen have lost their lives. Some notable flights were made, but it can hardly be said that any great advance has been made in this science.

The prime minister of Spain, Canalejas, was assassinated by an anarchist, but the threatened revolution was averted.

Industrially the year was most prosperous. The crops were unusually bountiful, all industries experienced active business, and labor was well employed. The new year starts out with a high tide of prosperity.

There has been much sorrow, many disasters, but greater happiness, and progress.

Taken as a whole the year 1912 gave a grand good account of itself, and leaves the world in good condition for its successor.

A Card of Thanks

We wish to extend our thanks to all friends for the kindness and sympathy shown us in our sad bereavement in the death of our Son and Brother, also for the many beautiful floral pieces; and to our Pastor, Brother Wilson, Dr. Miller of San Jose and Rev. H. Trezona for their words of comfort and consolation; and to the choir for the beautiful songs.

Through all his suffering at times he smiled
A smile of heavenly birth and when the Angels called him home he smiled farewell to earth.
Heaven retrieveth now our treasure
Earth the lowly casket keeps and the sunbeams love to linger where one sainted loved one sleeps.

H. SCHNACKENBERG & FAMILY.

Notice to Subscribers

A blue circle around this notice indicates that your subscription has expired and it is the hope of the editor that you will renew for another year. If we do not hear from you at once we will understand that you wish the paper continued. If you should see a blue cross thru this notice, that means that the Post Office forbids us sending the paper any longer without paying an increased rate of postage; therefore this is the last paper you will receive until accounts are squared up. We will be liable to a fine for misuse of the mails if the paper is continued.

NORTH DAKOTA has just held its first country life conference. If it had been the conventional kind, possibly this mere chronicle would suffice, but it was not conventional. It was a pioneer. Indeed, it is supposed by its promoters to be the first which, for the moment, laid aside the economic and the purely agricultural to lay its whole emphasis on the social, and it was a great success. All parts of the state were represented and several hundred youngsters alone participated in special features. County superintendents of schools were asked to describe the social needs in their territories. There were on the program a country supper, a country social and a country entertainment in which every participant was from the farm, even to the country lads who operated the motion picture machines for the first time! Next year special emphasis will be given to the various nationalities, for these North Dakotans have a melting pot all their own and, moreover, their most advanced workers are seeing the importance of the alien approach. As usual in successful affairs there was a man behind; here he was Prof. A. G. Arvold of the State Agricultural College. He is a typical, aggressive alumnus of Wisconsin, who is in charge of the department of public discussion. Last week he was visiting Chicago on a lecturer's visit to Northwestern University, where he described the methods of the package library system, developed by his alma mater and applied by himself to the great agricultural empire of Dakota. But he is carrying his message still farther in this newly established conference on country life.—*Ex.*

THE cold wave has passed, (we hope.) According to many "old timers" here, "it was the coldest spell we've had for many a year". In this valley the Mercury went as low as 21 above and there was quite a crimp in the air but when we read of 30 below at Denver and 39 in other parts of the states, terrible cold and suffering in Arizona and New Mexico, water famine in Salt Lake City because of frozen water supply, cold wave and storms all over the east, we are more than thankful that we are here, and firmly believe we've found the "garden spot of America".

THE Booster Spirit as exhibited at the Improvement Club banquet has sown seed which fell on fertile soil and from remarks made since the meeting some seed may bring forth an hundred fold. Just keep your optimistic eye on the growth of Campbell. Everybody is "humping" for a larger, better and more progressive city.

WITH the gentle annual rains drenching the ground of the valley that it may bring forth its bountiful harvest of luscious fruit, with the brown mountain peaks on the east of us and the green peaks to the west of us covered with snow, everybody is well pleased with the present beauty and future prospects.

THERE is "nothing improved by anger except the arch in a cat's back". Here's a good remedy: "Wear a smile on your face and a flower in your button-hole.

LARGE COAL MINES.

There are 735 coal mines in the United States which are producing more than 200,000 short tons of coal each annually. In 1911, according to a statement by Edward W. Parker, the coal statistician of the United States Geological Survey, 269 bituminous mines and 168 anthracite mines in Pennsylvania produced in excess of this amount. The average production of these Pennsylvania bituminous mines was 321,773 tons and of the anthracite mines 444,697 tons. The largest anthracite mine had a production of 1,020,420 long tons (1,142,870 short tons). The largest bituminous production from one mine in Pennsylvania operation) was 1,285,483 short tons. Thirty anthracite mines produced over half a million tons each. Illinois was second to Pennsylvania in large mines, having 93 mines which produced more than 200,000 tons; West Virginia was third, with 59; and Ohio fourth, with 38. The total production of these 735 first-class mines was 253,459,639 tons, or 51.7 per cent of the total production of the country.

PIKES PEAK NOT THE HIGHEST.

What is the highest mountain in Colorado? "Pikes Peak," nineteen persons out of twenty will answer, and incorrectly. The twentieth may know that the two highest mountains in the State are Mount Massive and Mount Elbert, both in Lake County, in the Leadville district. The altitude of each of these mountains, according to the United States Geological Survey, is 14,402 feet above sea level. The height of Pikes Peak is 14,108 feet. Moreover, there are fifty or sixty other peaks in Colorado approximately as high—over 14,000 feet. The lowest point in Colorado is 3,350 feet above sea level. Of all the States Colorado has the highest average altitude, estimated by the Geological Survey at 6,800 feet.

Although not the highest mountain, Pikes Peak is probably the best-known peak in the United States. There was at one time a Weather Bureau station on its summit, and it now has a substantial railway station at the terminus of the highest railway line in North America. It can also be reached by an excellent wagon road and trail which connect the summit with Colorado Springs.

Notice of Stockholders' Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Campbell Water Company, a corporation, to be held in this company's office, in Campbell, Santa Clara County, California, on Saturday, January 11, 1913, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing the reports of the officers, electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may properly come before that meeting.

S. G. RODECK, President.
JOHN F. DUNCAN, Secretary.
Dec. 20, 1912. 2X

RECOMMENDATIONS

By Bay Section Teachers' Association
Jan. 3, 1913

1-That the Board should consist of 7 non-salaried members, appointed by the governor, no ex officio members to be on the board.

2-That the first appointments be made for 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, that terms may expire at different times, and that constitutional amendment be proposed to extend period of membership beyond 4 years.

3-That the Board have power to appoint its officers, and experts and employees as deemed necessary, as provided for by the legislature. Board to be guided in appointments, by consideration of public welfare only.

4-We also recommend that a constitutional amendment be proposed unde which the State Supt. of Public Instruction shall become an appointee of State Board of Education.

5-That the State Board shall make by-laws to govern itself and employees.

6-That it be the power and duty of the Board to make investigations regarding all educational matters, make recommendations to schools and the legislature concerning the same; that the Board may issue printed matter deemed helpful; shall present to legislature a budget, covering needed expenses of Board and recommendations for necessary legislation; shall perform all duties assigned to it by law.

EARLY EASTER

Dressmakers and milliners will have to work livelier this winter than they have in many years in order to get Easter gowns and hats ready for their customers on time. Not in 25 years has Easter come any earlier in the year than it will in 1913, and it will not come so early again for another 87 years.

The next Easter falls on March 23. Not since 1818 did it arrive sooner in the year. In that year it came on March 22. Not until after the year 2000 will it come so early again.

Sixty-seven years ago and 56 years ago respectively, Easter occurred on the same date it does in 1913. The next year when Easter will pay an early visit will be in 1949, when it will arrive on March 24. In 1951 it falls on March 25. In the year 1815 Easter was on March 26; also in the years 1826, 1883 and 1894. It will come again on March 26 in 1967, 1978 and 1989.

The latest Easter of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was in 1859, when it fell on April 24. In 1848 and 1905 it occurred on April 23. Last Easter was on April 7.

The rule provides that Easter shall be the Sunday that follows that fourteenth day of the calendar moon which falls upon or next after March 21.

Farm Implements
Plows, Cultivators, Etc.

If you find yourself at this season of the year without the implements you'll be needing right along now, you had better come right to us—or write in—and get what you need. You can't afford to lose a day—when the time for work is ripe. We have the largest implement stock in Santa Clara valley—and every implement bears the imprint of a well known implement maker.

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$20.00 to $25.00 Suits at $16.50
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$20.00 to $27.50 Coats at $16.50
$25.00 Gaberdine Coats $18.75

HATS

Regular $1.50 Hats on sale at 59c
Regular $3.00 Hats on sale at $2.15
Regular $2.50 Hats on sale at $1.80
Regular $1.00 and $1.50 Caps go at 80c

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Golf Shirts in broken line sizes at 40c
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Shirts worth to $3.00 now go at $1.35

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Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Sets Logic at Defiance.

"There is no effect without a cause," quoted the wise guy.

"How about when a woman changes her mind?" asked the simple mug.—Philadelphia Record.

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you love to be treated yourself.

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